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(71) Applicant : TOSHIBA CORP

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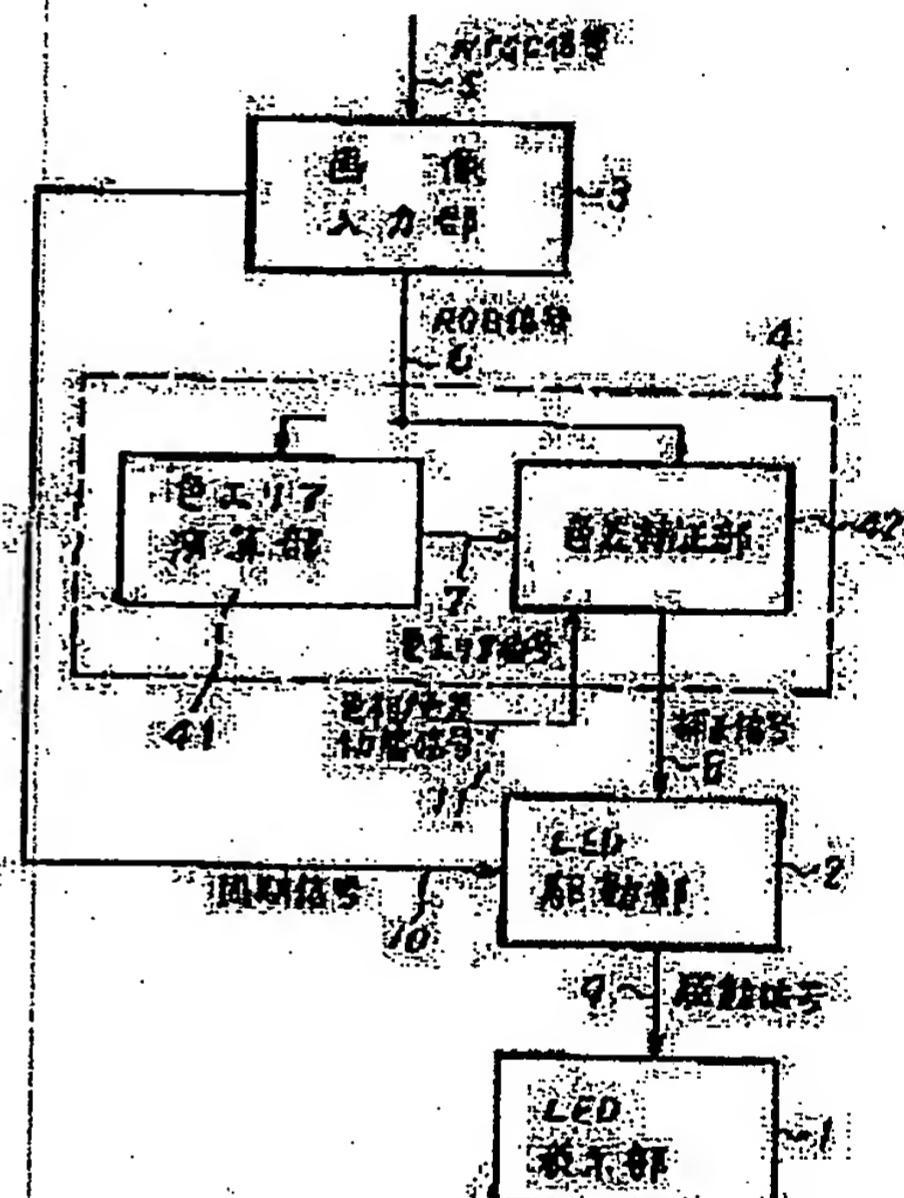
(72) Inventor : TAKAHASHI HIDEYUKI

(54) LED DISPLAY DEVICE

(57) Abstract:

PURPOSE: To correct color difference when a video signal such as an NTSC signal is displayed on a display device using a LED.

CONSTITUTION: The NTSC signal 5 is converted to an RGB signal 6 in an image input part 3, and a color air 7 representing the chromaticity of the RGB signal 6 is operated in a color area arithmetic part 41. A correction signal 8 decided by the color area number 7 and the RGB signal 6 is operated and outputted from a color difference arithmetic part 42. A LED driving part 2 generates and outputs a driving signal to drive each LED which comprises a LED display part 1.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The LED display equipment which has the display which comes to arrange two or more light emitting devices, the amendment section which outputs the amendment signal which calculated the chromaticity coordinate of a video signal and amended said video signal based on said chromaticity coordinate, and the mechanical component which the driving signal over said each of two or more light emitting devices is generated [mechanical component] based on said amendment signal, and makes said two or more light emitting devices emit light.

[Claim 2] It is the LED display equipment characterized by outputting the amendment signal which fixed the hue for said video signal and amended saturation when having crossed the color range of said light emitting device where, as for said amendment section, said video signal becomes settled beforehand in an LED display equipment according to claim 1, and which can be displayed.

[Claim 3] It is the LED display equipment characterized by outputting the amendment signal which amended said video signal with the minimum color difference in said color range which can be displayed when having crossed the color range of said light emitting device where, as for said amendment section, said video signal becomes settled beforehand in an LED display equipment according to claim 1, and which can be displayed.

[Claim 4] It is the LED display equipment characterized by outputting the amendment signal with which said amendment section amended the gamma property of said video signal in the LED display equipment according to claim 1.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the LED display equipment which reproduces a video signal like an NTSC signal in a right color by the display using two or more light emitting devices.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The chromaticity coordinate of the LED display equipment using a light emitting device (henceforth LED) and the chromaticity coordinate of an NTSC signal are shown in drawing 8. The chromaticity coordinates shown in drawing 8 are u'-v' system of coordinates, and a gap of a coordinate location expresses a gap of a color relatively.

[0003] Since that whose luminescence wavelength of green LED is about 560–570nm is mainly used in the case of LED, the chromaticity coordinate of green LED differs from the chromaticity coordinate of an NTSC signal greatly. Here, since the field (henceforth the field which can be LED displayed) surrounded by the three primary colors (RL, GL, BL) of LED among the NTSC signal indication possible fields surrounded by the three primary colors (RN, GN, BN) of an NTSC signal was displayed by LED, it was reproducible in the right color, but although the field outside which can be LED displayed could be displayed by CRT, it was not able to be displayed by LED.

[0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] By the way, at a Prior art, since the chromaticity coordinate of red

LED, green LED, and blue LED in three primary colors differed from the chromaticity coordinate of an NTSC signal in three primary colors as mentioned above, by mixing of LED each simple color, there was a problem which cannot reproduce an NTSC signal in a right color. Since the chromaticity coordinate of green LED is especially shifted from the chromaticity coordinate of an NTSC signal sharply, the chromaticity coordinate of LED serves as the form where red was emphasized on the whole. Moreover, since the amount of gaps of the chromaticity coordinate of an NTSC signal and the chromaticity coordinate of LED (the amount of gaps of a color) did not serve as a rate of a constant ratio in [which can be NTSC displayed] a field, in reproducing an NTSC signal, there was a problem that all could not be adjusted only with the mixing ratio of red LED, green LED, and blue LED.

[0005] Then, it was made in order that this invention might solve the trouble mentioned above, and in case a video signal like an NTSC signal is displayed with the display using LED, it aims at offering the LED display control which can amend the color difference.

[0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to attain the purpose mentioned above, invention according to claim 1 comes to have the display which comes to arrange two or more light emitting devices, the amendment section which outputs the amendment signal which calculated the chromaticity coordinate of a video signal and amended said video signal based on the chromaticity coordinate, and the mechanical component which the driving signal over two or more light emitting devices of each is generated [mechanical component] based on an amendment signal, and makes two or more light emitting devices emit light.

[0007] Moreover, in invention according to claim 2, the amendment section according to claim 1 is characterized by outputting the amendment signal which fixed the hue for the video signal and amended saturation, when the video signal has crossed the color range of the light emitting device which becomes settled beforehand which can be displayed.

[0008] Moreover, in invention according to claim 3, the amendment section according to claim 1 is characterized by outputting the amendment signal which amended the video signal with the minimum color difference in the color range which can be displayed, when the video signal has crossed the color range of the light emitting device which becomes settled beforehand which can be displayed. Moreover, in invention according to claim 4, the amendment section according to claim 1 is characterized by outputting the amendment signal which amended the gamma property of a video signal.

[0009]

[Function] Generally, the chromaticity coordinate of a light emitting device differs from the chromaticity coordinate of a video signal like an NTSC signal greatly. Therefore, it is an important technical problem how a video signal is correctly reproduced with the LED display equipment using a light emitting device.

[0010] So, in invention according to claim 1, since the amendment signal which added amendment to the video signal by the amendment section is outputted and a mechanical component outputs a driving signal to a light emitting device based on this amendment signal, a video signal can be displayed on a right color by the display.

[0011] Moreover, in invention according to claim 2, since fix a hue for a video signal by the amendment section, saturation is amended, an amendment signal is outputted and a mechanical component outputs a driving signal to a light emitting device based on this amendment signal, a video signal can be mostly displayed on a right color by the display.

[0012] Moreover, in invention according to claim 3, since the amendment signal which amended the video signal with the minimum color difference in the color range which can be displayed by the amendment section is outputted and a mechanical component outputs a driving signal to a light emitting device based on this amendment signal, a video signal can be mostly displayed on a right color by the display.

[0013] Moreover, the amendment about the gamma property of the Braun tube (CRT) is beforehand applied to the video signal. So, in invention according to claim 3, since the amendment signal which amended the gamma property of a video signal by the amendment section is outputted and a mechanical component outputs a driving signal to a light emitting device based on this amendment signal, a video signal can be displayed on a right color by the display.

[0014]

[Example] The example of this invention is explained to a detail with reference to a drawing. Drawing 1 is the block diagram of the LED display equipment in which one example of this invention is shown. The LED display 1 which has arranged the red LED and green LED which the LED display equipment of this invention becomes from one luminescence wavelength respectively, and blue LED in the shape of MATORISUSU. The LED mechanical component 2 which generates the driving signal to each LED component of this LED display 1, It has the image input section 3 which generates RGB code 6 based on the video signal (this example NTSC signal) 5 from the outside, and the amendment section 4 which generates the amendment signal 8 from the RGB code outputted

from this image input section 3, and outputs the amendment signal 8 to the LED mechanical component 2. [0015] The amendment section 4 consists of color area operation part 41 and the color difference amendment section 42, and the color area operation part 41 calculates the chromaticity coordinate of RGB code 6 outputted from the image input section 3, and it tells the color area number 7 defined corresponding to each coordinate location to the color difference amendment section 42. The color difference amendment section 42 is a circuit which outputs the amendment signal 8 which amends RGB code 6 from the color area number 7 from the color area operation part 41.

[0016] The detail block diagram of the LED display control with which drawing 2 is shown in drawing 1, and drawing 3 are drawings showing the color area number calculated by color area operation part. First, NTSC signal 5 is changed into RGB code 6 in the image input section 3. In addition, although NTSC signal 5 is changed into RGB code 6 in this example, you may make it change this into other signal systems, such as YC signal which shows brightness and a color, a Lab signal, and a CMYK signal shown by the cyanogen Magenta yellow system.

[0017] Next, in the color area operation part 41, the color area number 7 showing the chromaticity coordinate of this RGB code 6 is calculated. A u'-v' chromaticity coordinate is divided into two or more fields, and the color area arithmetic circuit 41 outputs the color area number 7 corresponding to the chromaticity coordinate of RGB code 6 inputted, as shown in drawing 3. Simplification of the color area arithmetic circuit 41 and real-time operation-ization of an operation are attained by using the store circuit (ROM) which stored the color area number 7 corresponding to RGB code 6 beforehand for the color area arithmetic circuit 41.

[0018] In addition, although u'-v' system of coordinates are adopted as a chromaticity coordinate in this example, u-v system of coordinates, x-y system of coordinates, etc. are sufficient as this. Moreover, the number of partitions and division width of face of color area may be increased or decreased on balance with precision. Each system of coordinates of this chromaticity coordinate are what was defined in Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage (CIE), carry out coordinate transformation of RGB code 6, and become settled, and each coordinate location corresponds to each color. Although the u'-v' system of coordinates adopted especially by this example change X-Y coordinate system and u-v system of coordinates, respectively, there is relation in which the distance in space of system of coordinates is proportional to the sensuous color difference of a color mostly.

[0019] The color area number 7 by which the real-time operation was carried out by the color area operation part 41 as mentioned above is inputted into the color difference amendment sections 42R, 42G, and 42B. And in the color difference amendment sections 42R, 42G, and 42B, based on the color area number 7, several 1 amends RGB code 6 from the image input circuit 3, and an amendment signal is outputted to the LED mechanical component 2.

[0020]

[Equation 1] $RouT = RINxKRxLK$ $GouT = GINxKGxLK$ $BouT = BINxKBxLK$ however $RouT$, $GouT$, and $BouT$: each — amendment signal 8RIN, and GIN and BIN : Each RGB code 6KR, and KG and KB : Each color difference correction factor (it corresponds to the color area signal 7)

LK : lightness correction factor (it corresponds to the color area signal 7)

It comes out.

[0021] Simplification of the color difference amendment sections 42R, 42G, and 42B and real-time operation-ization of an operation are attained by using the storage (ROM) which stored in the color difference amendment sections 42R, 42G, and 42B the amendment signal 8 which fills several 1 beforehand corresponding to RGB code 6 and the color area number 7. Moreover, only each color difference correction factor corresponding to the color area signal 7 and a lightness correction factor are stored in ROM, and you may make it calculate several 1 on real time.

[0022] Each amendment signal 8 outputted from the color difference amendment sections 42R, 42G, and 42B is added to the LED mechanical component 2, is changed into the driving signal which makes LED emit light synchronizing with the synchronizing signal of NTSC signal 5 given from the image input section 3, and drives red, green, and blue LED.

[0023] Drawing 4 is a chromaticity coordinate which shows amendment actuation of the color difference amendment section 42. Since the chromaticity coordinate of LED has shifted from the chromaticity coordinate of RGB code 6 of NTSC signal 5 in case the color shown at a B point by the chromaticity coordinate of RGB code 6 of NTSC signal 5 outputted from the image input section 3 is reproduced by LED, the color-difference amendment section 42 drives by calculating the amendment signal 8 which fills a—one number by the color area number 7 and RGB code 6 corresponding to a B point so that LED may emit light in the color shown by the chromaticity coordinate of LED at an A point.

[0024] Thus, in this example, the color difference at the time of reproducing an NTSC signal with an LED display equipment can be made into min by calculating the amendment signal doubled with the chromaticity coordinate

of LED according to the color area of an NTSC signal on real time.

[0025] Drawing 5 is drawing showing one example of invention according to claim 2, and is a chromaticity coordinate explaining amendment actuation of the color difference amendment section 42. RN, GN, and BN show the chromaticity coordinate of an NTSC signal in three primary colors, and are the color (field which can be NTSC displayed) which the field surrounded by these three points can express by the NTSC signal. Moreover, RL, GL, and BL show the chromaticity coordinate of LED in three primary colors, and are the color (field which can be LED displayed) which the field surrounded by these three points can express with the display using LED. Since the luminescence wavelength of green LED is about 560-570nm, in order that the chromaticity coordinate of green LED may generally call at right-hand side compared with the chromaticity coordinate of an NTSC signal, by LED, the color field (LED display improper field) which cannot be expressed exists in a green field.

[0026] In the color difference amendment section 42 of this example, when the color B1 of an LED display improper field is inputted, the amendment signal which saturation is amended [signal] for the straight-line top which connects B1 point and white (W points), and transforms a color to A1 point nearest to B1 point in an LED viewing area is calculated. Since the straight-line top which connects B1 point and white (W points) is the same hue (class of color), the color B1 of an LED display improper field is convertible for the color A1 of the field which makes a hue error min and which can be LED displayed. Although the above-mentioned explanation was carried out about the green LED display improper field, it is the same also about red and a blue LED display improper field. Thus, suitable color correction can be performed by making the amendment signal data decided by the RGB code which should make a hue error min, and the color linear number, the color difference correction factor, and the lightness correction factor memorize based on a color area number.

[0027] Drawing 6 is drawing showing one example of invention according to claim 3, and is a chromaticity coordinate explaining amendment actuation of the color difference amendment section 42. RN, GN, and BN show the chromaticity coordinate of an NTSC signal in three primary colors, and RL, GL, and BL show the chromaticity coordinate of LED in three primary colors.

[0028] In the color difference amendment section 42 of this example, when color B-2 of an LED display improper field is inputted, a color is transformed to intersection A2 point with the perpendicular taken down from B-2 point to the field which can be LED displayed. From B-2 point, since A2 point is the nearest field that can be LED displayed, it can carry out color conversion of the color difference error to the field made into min. Thus, suitable color correction can be performed by making the amendment signal data decided by the RGB code which should make a color error min, and the color area number, the color difference correction factor, and the lightness correction factor memorize based on a color linear number.

[0029] In addition, each color correction of the example shown in the example shown in drawing 5 mentioned above and drawing 6 stores each data in the **** color difference amendment section 42, and is good also as an approach of changing with the hue / color difference change signal 11 which chooses whether a hue error is made into min, or a color difference error is made into min.

[0030] Drawing 7 is drawing showing one example of invention according to claim 4, and is an input-output-behavioral-characteristics Fig. explaining amendment actuation of the color difference amendment section 42. Generally CRT has the gamma property (input data brightness property shown by x of drawing 7) of gamma= 2.2. On the other hand, since NTSC signal 6 was conventionally displayed on CRT, it has applied to NTSC signal 6 the gamma property (it is the input data brightness property shown by y of drawing 7, and is the inverse function of gamma= 2.2) of gamma= 0.45 so that the gamma property of CRT may be negated beforehand.

[0031] However, unlike CRT the case of the *** LED display equipment of this invention, since it is the almost linear gamma property (input data brightness property shown by z of drawing 7) of gamma= 1, it is necessary to negate the comma property of gamma= 0.45 contained in NTSC signal 6. So, in the color difference amendment section 42, an amendment signal is calculated by several 2 and it outputs.

[0032]

[Equation 2] $RouT = RINxKRxLKxgamma$ $GouT = GINxKGxLKxgamma$ $BouT = BINxKBxLKxgamma$, however gamma: It is a gamma correction term.

[0033] Thus, by calculating an amendment signal based on several 2, a gamma property can be negated together with color difference amendment. In addition, when the input data brightness property of the LED display 1 is not linear, you may make it multiply the compensation term which negates the input data brightness property of the LED display 1 by the correction formula shown in several 2, although this example explained how to negate the gamma property included in an NTSC signal.

[0034] Moreover, in this example, although the case of an NTSC signal was explained as a video signal, the same effectiveness can be acquired by adding amendment like this example also in other signal systems.

[0035]

[Effect of the Invention] As explained above, in invention according to claim 1, a video signal can be displayed on

a right color with an LED display equipment. Moreover, in invention according to claim 2, a video signal can be mostly displayed on a right color with an LED display equipment by amending a video signal so that a hue error may serve as min.

[0036] Moreover, in invention according to claim 3, a video signal can be mostly displayed on a right color with an LED display equipment by amending a video signal so that a hue error may serve as min.

[0037] Moreover, in invention according to claim 4, since the gamma correction to the gamma property of CRT contained in a video signal can be negated, a video signal can be displayed on a right color with an LED display equipment.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the block diagram of the LED display equipment in which one example of this invention is shown.

[Drawing 2] It is the detail block diagram of drawing 1.

[Drawing 3] It is drawing showing the color area for explaining actuation of drawing 1.

[Drawing 4] It is drawing showing the chromaticity coordinate for explaining actuation of drawing 1.

[Drawing 5] It is drawing showing the chromaticity coordinate for explaining invention according to claim 2.

[Drawing 6] It is drawing showing the chromaticity coordinate for explaining invention according to claim 3.

[Drawing 7] It is an input-output-behavioral-characteristics Fig. for explaining invention according to claim 4.

[Drawing 8] It is drawing showing the chromaticity coordinate for explaining the conventional LED display control.

[Description of Notations]

- 1 LED Display
- 2 LED Mechanical Component
- 3 Image Input Section
- 4 Amendment Section

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DRAWINGS

[Drawing 1]

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(71)出願人 000003078

株式会社東芝

神奈川県川崎市幸区堀川町72番地

(72)発明者 高橋 秀之

東京都府中市東芝町1番地 株式会社東芝
府中工場内

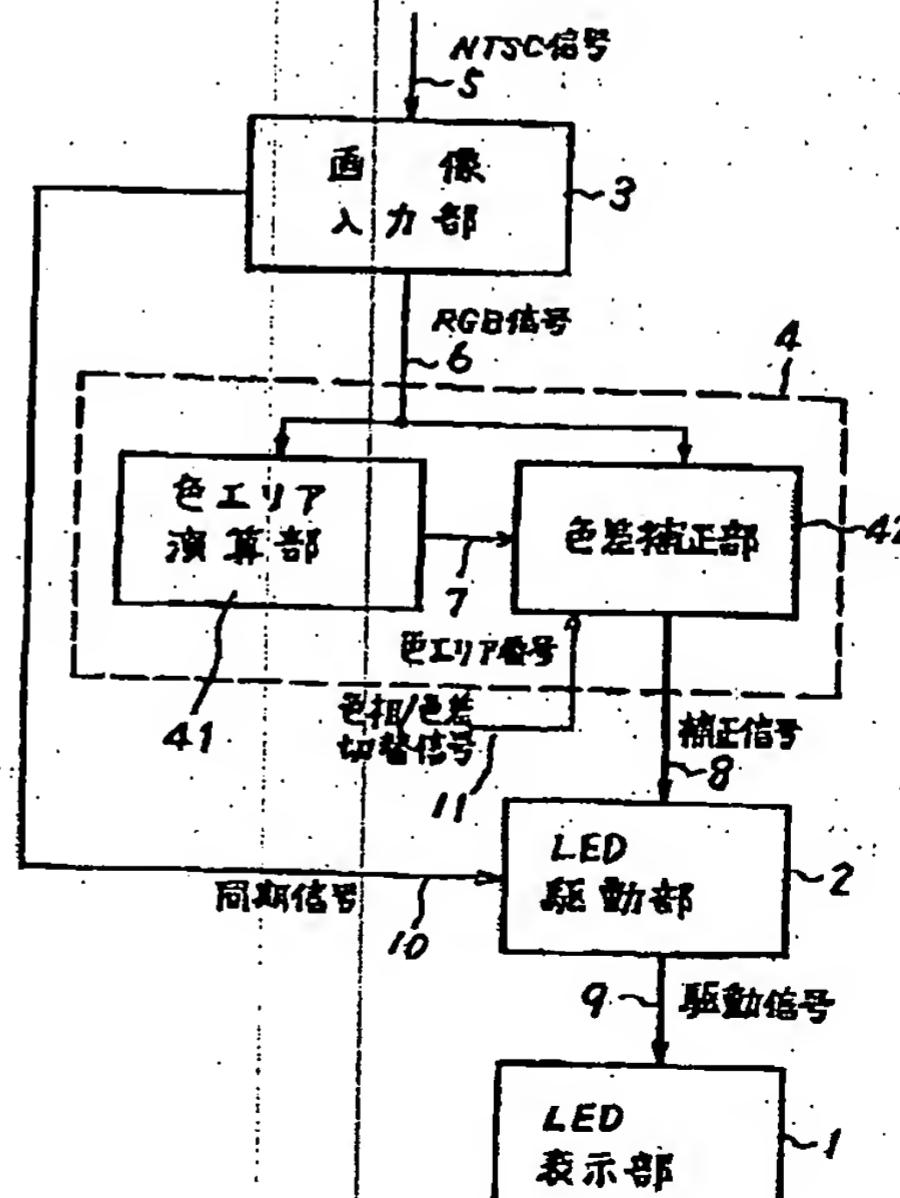
(74)代理人 弁理士 则近 審佑

(54)【発明の名称】 LED表示装置

(57)【要約】

【目的】 LEDを用いた表示装置でNTSC信号の様な映像信号を表示する際に色差を補正することを目的とする。

【構成】 NTSC信号5は画像入力部3でRGB信号6に変換され、色エリア演算部41では、RGB信号6の色度座標を表す色エリア番号7を演算する。そして色差演算部42では、色エリア番号7とRGB信号6とによって定まる補正信号8を演算し出力する。LED駆動部2では補正信号8に基づいてLED表示部1を構成する各LEDを駆動させる駆動信号を生成し出力する。



(2)

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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】複数個の発光素子を配置してなる表示部と、

映像信号の色度座標を演算し、前記色度座標に基づいて前記映像信号を補正した補正信号を出力する補正部と、前記補正信号に基づいて前記複数個の発光素子それぞれに対する駆動信号を生成し、前記複数個の発光素子を発光させる駆動部とを有するLED表示装置。

【請求項2】請求項1記載のLED表示装置において、

前記補正部は、前記映像信号が予め定まる前記発光素子の表示可能色範囲を越えているとき、前記映像信号を色相を固定して彩度を補正した補正信号を出力することを特徴とするLED表示装置。

【請求項3】請求項1記載のLED表示装置において、

前記補正部は、前記映像信号が予め定まる前記発光素子の表示可能色範囲を越えているとき、前記映像信号を最小の色差をもって前記表示可能色範囲に補正した補正信号を出力することを特徴とするLED表示装置。

【請求項4】請求項1記載のLED表示装置において、

前記補正部は、前記映像信号のガンマ特性を補正した補正信号を出力することを特徴とするLED表示装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、NTSC信号の様な映像信号を複数個の発光素子を用いた表示部により正しい色に再生するLED表示装置に関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】発光素子（以下、LEDという。）を用いたLED表示装置の色度座標とNTSC信号の色度座標を図8に示す。図8に示される色度座標はu'-v'座標系であり、座標位置のずれが色のずれを相対的に表すものである。

【0003】LEDの場合、緑色LEDの発光波長が560~570nm程度のものが主に用いられるため、緑色LEDの色度座標がNTSC信号の色度座標と大きく異なっている。ここで、NTSC信号の3原色（RN, GN, BN）で囲まれたNTSC信号表示可能領域の内、LEDの3原色（RL, GL, BL）で囲まれた領域（以下、LED表示可能領域といいう。）はLEDで表示することができるため、正しい色で再生することができるが、LED表示可能領域外はCRT等では表示することができるが、LEDでは表示することができなかつた。

【0004】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】ところで従来の技術では、上述したように赤色LED、緑色LED、青色LEDの3原色の色度座標がNTSC信号の3原色の色度座

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標と異なっているため、単純なLED各色の混合ではNTSC信号を正しい色に再現できない問題があった。特に、緑色LEDの色度座標がNTSC信号の色度座標から大幅にずれているため、LEDの色度座標は全体的に赤が強調された形となっている。また、NTSC信号の色度座標とLEDの色度座標とのずれ量（色のずれ量）がNTSC表示可能領域内で一定比率とならないため、NTSC信号を再生するにあたって赤色LED、緑色LED、青色LEDの混合比のみで全てを調整することが出来ないという問題があった。

【0005】そこで本発明は上述した問題点を解決するためになされたもので、LEDを用いた表示装置でNTSC信号の様な映像信号を表示する際に色差を補正することが出来るLED表示制御装置を提供することを目的とする。

【0006】

【課題を解決するための手段】上述した目的を達成するために、請求項1に記載の発明は、複数個の発光素子を配置してなる表示部と、映像信号の色度座標を演算し、色度座標に基づいて前記映像信号を補正した補正信号を出力する補正部と、補正信号に基づいて複数個の発光素子それぞれに対する駆動信号を生成し、複数個の発光素子を発光させる駆動部とを有してなる。

【0007】また請求項2に記載の発明では、請求項1記載の補正部は、映像信号が予め定まる発光素子の表示可能色範囲を越えているとき、映像信号を色相を固定して彩度を補正した補正信号を出力することを特徴とする。

【0008】また請求項3に記載の発明では、請求項1に記載の補正部は、映像信号が予め定まる発光素子の表示可能色範囲を越えているとき、映像信号を最小の色差をもって表示可能色範囲に補正した補正信号を出力することを特徴とする。また請求項4に記載の発明では、請求項1に記載の補正部は、映像信号のガンマ特性を補正した補正信号を出力することを特徴とする。

【0009】

【作用】一般化、発光素子の色度座標と、NTSC信号の様な映像信号の色度座標とは大きく異なっている。したがって、映像信号をいかに発光素子を用いたLED表示装置で正しく再現するかが重要な課題である。

【0010】そこで、請求項1に記載の発明では、補正部により映像信号に対して補正を加えた補正信号を出力し、この補正信号に基づいて駆動部が発光素子に対して駆動信号を出力するため、表示部により映像信号を正しい色に表示することができる。

【0011】また請求項2に記載の発明では、補正部により映像信号を色相を固定して彩度を補正し補正信号を出力し、この補正信号に基づいて駆動部が発光素子に対して駆動信号を出力するため、表示部により映像信号をほぼ正しい色に表示することができる。

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【0012】また請求項3に記載の発明では、補正部により映像信号を最小の色差をもって表示可能色範囲に補正した補正信号を出力し、この補正信号に基づいて駆動部が発光素子に対して駆動信号を出力するため、表示部により映像信号をほぼ正しい色に表示することができる。

【0013】また映像信号には、ブラウン管(CRT)のガンマ特性に関する補正が予めかけられている。そこで、請求項3に記載の発明では、補正部により映像信号のガンマ特性を補正した補正信号を出力し、この補正信号に基づいて駆動部が発光素子に対して駆動信号を出力するため、表示部により映像信号を正しい色に表示することができる。

【0014】

【実施例】本発明の実施例を図面を参照して詳細に説明する。図1は本発明の一実施例を示すLED表示装置の構成図である。本発明のLED表示装置は、各々1つの発光波長からなる赤色LEDと緑色LEDと青色LEDとをマトリス状に配置したLED表示部1と、このLED表示部1の各LED素子への駆動信号を生成するLED駆動部2と、外部からの映像信号(本実施例ではNTSC信号)5に基づきRGB信号6を生成する画像入力部3と、この画像入力部3から出力されるRGB信号から補正信号8を生成しLED駆動部2へ補正信号8を出力する補正部4とを備えている。

【0015】補正部4は、色エリア演算部41と色差補正部42からなり、色エリア演算部41は画像入力部3から出力されたRGB信号6の色度座標を演算し、各座標位置に対応して定められた色エリア番号7を色差補正部42へ伝える。色差補正部42は、色エリア演算部41からの色エリア番号7からRGB信号6を補正する補正信号8を出力する回路である。

【0016】図2は、図1に示されるLED表示制御装置の詳細構成図、図3は色エリア演算部で演算する色エリア番号を示す図である。まず、NTSC信号5は、画像入力部3でRGB信号6に変換される。尚、本実施例ではNTSC信号5をRGB信号6に変換しているが、これは輝度と色を示すYC信号やLab信号、シアン・マゼンタ・イエロー系で示すCMYK信号など他の信号系に変換するようにしてもよい。

【0017】次に色エリア演算部41では、このRGB信号6の色度座標を表す色エリア番号7を演算する。色エリア演算回路41は図3に示されるように、u'-v'色度座標を複数の領域に分割し、入力されるRGB信号6の色度座標に対応する色エリア番号7を出力する。色エリア演算回路41には、あらかじめRGB信号6に対応する色エリア番号7を格納した記憶回路(ROM)を使用することで、色エリア演算回路41の簡素化と演算のリアルタイム処理化を図っている。

【0018】尚、本実施例では色度座標としてu'-

v'座標系を採用しているが、これはu-v座標系、x-y座標系などでもよい。また、色エリアの分割数及び分割幅は、精度との兼ね合いで増加又は減少させてもよい。この色度座標の各座標系は国際照明委員会(CIE)で定めたもので、RGB信号6を座標変換して定まるもので、各座標位置が各色に対応するものである。特に本実施例で採用したu'-v'座標系はそれぞれX-Y座標系、u-v座標系を変換したものであるが、座標系の空間内距離が、色の感覚的な色差にはほぼ比例する関係があるものである。

【0019】上述したように色エリア演算部41でリアルタイム演算された色エリア番号7は、色差補正部42R、42G、42Bに入力される。そして色差補正部42R、42G、42Bでは画像入力回路3からのRGB信号8を色エリア番号7に基づいて数1により補正し、LED駆動部2へ補正信号を出力する。

【0020】

$$R_{out} = R_{in} \times K_R \times L_K$$

$$G_{out} = G_{in} \times K_G \times L_K$$

$$B_{out} = B_{in} \times K_B \times L_K$$

但し、 R_{out} 、 G_{out} 、 B_{out} ：各補正信号8

R_{in} 、 G_{in} 、 B_{in} ：各RGB信号6

K_R 、 K_G 、 K_B ：各色差補正係数(色エリア信号7に対応)

L_K ：明度補正係数(色エリア信号7に対応)

である。

【0021】色差補正部42R、42G、42Bには、あらかじめRGB信号6と色エリア番号7とに対応して数1を満たす補正信号8を格納した記憶装置(ROM)を使用することで、色差補正部42R、42G、42Bの簡素化と演算のリアルタイム処理化を図っている。又、色エリア信号7に対応する各色差補正係数、明度補正係数のみをROMに格納し、リアルタイムで数1を演算するようにしてもよい。

【0022】色差補正部42R、42G、42Bから出力される各補正信号8は、LED駆動部2に加えられ、画像入力部3から与えられるNTSC信号5の同期信号に同期してLEDを発光させる駆動信号に変換され、赤、緑、青色LEDを駆動する。

【0023】図4は色差補正部42の補正動作を示す色度座標である。画像入力部3から出力されるNTSC信号5のRGB信号6の色度座標によりB点に示す色をLEDにより再生する際、LEDの色度座標がNTSC信号5のRGB信号6の色度座標とずれているため、色差補正部42は、B点に対応する色エリア番号7とRGB信号6とにより数1を満たす補正信号8を演算することにより、LEDの色度座標によりA点に示す色をLEDは発光するように駆動される。

【0024】このように本実施例ではNTSC信号の色

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エリアに応じてLEDの色度座標に合わせた補正信号をリアルタイムに演算することにより、LED表示装置でNTSC信号を再生する際の色差を最小にすることができます。

【0025】図5は、請求項2に記載の発明の一実施例を示す図で、色差補正部42の補正動作を説明する色度座標である。RN, GN, BNは、NTSC信号の三原色の色度座標を示しており、この3点で囲まれる領域がNTSC信号で表現できる色(NTSC表示可能領域)である。又RL, GL, BLは、LEDの三原色の色度座標を示しており、この3点で囲まれる領域がLEDを用いた表示装置で表現できる色(LED表示可能領域)である。一般には、緑色LEDの発光波長が580~570nm程度であるため、緑色LEDの色度座標がNTSC信号の色度座標に比べて右側によるため、緑の領域にLEDでは表現不可能な色領域(LED表示不可領域)が存在する。

【0026】本実施例の色差補正部42では、LED表示不可領域の色B1が入力されたとき、B1点と白色(W点)とを結ぶ直線上を彩度を補正してLED表示領域内のもっともB1点に近いA1点に色を変換させる補正信号を演算する。B1点と白色(W点)とを結ぶ直線上は同じ色相(色の種類)であるため、LED表示不可領域の色B1は、色相誤差を最小とするLED表示可能領域の色A1に変換することができる。上記説明は、緑のLED表示不可領域について実施したが、赤及び青のLED表示不可領域についても同様である。このように色相誤差を最小とすべきRGB信号と色リニア番号とにより決まる補正信号データや色差補正係数、明度補正係数を色エリア番号に基づいて記憶させておくことにより、適切な色補正を行うことができる。

【0027】図6は、請求項3に記載の発明の一実施例を示す図で、色差補正部42の補正動作を説明する色度座標である。RN, GN, BNは、NTSC信号の三原色の色度座標を示しており、RL, GL, BLは、LEDの三原色の色度座標を示している。

【0028】本実施例の色差補正部42では、LED表示不可領域の色B2が入力されたとき、B2点からLED表示可能領域へ降ろした垂線との交点A2点に色を変換させる。A2点はB2点から最も近いLED表示可能領域であることから、色差誤差を最小とする領域へ色変換することができる。このように色相誤差を最小とすべきRGB信号と色エリア番号とにより決まる補正信号データや色差補正係数、明度補正係数を色リニア番号に基づいて記憶させておくことにより、適切な色補正を行うことができる。

【0029】なお、上述した図5に示される実施例及び図6に示される実施例の各色補正是、あくまでも色差補正部42にそれぞれのデータを格納しておき、色相誤差を最小にするか、色差誤差を最小にするかを選択する色相/

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色差切替信号11により切り替える方法としてもよい。

【0030】図7は、請求項4に記載の発明の一実施例を示す図で、色差補正部42の補正動作を説明する入出力特性図である。一般にCRTは $\gamma=2.2$ のガンマ特性(図7のxで示す入力データー輝度特性)を有している。一方、NTSC信号6は、従来よりCRTに表示していたため、NTSC信号6にはあらかじめCRTのガンマ特性を打消すように $\gamma=0.45$ のガンマ特性(図7のyで示す入力データー輝度特性で、 $\gamma=2.2$ の逆関数)を加えてある。

【0031】しかし本発明のうなLED表示装置の場合、CRTとちがってほぼリニアな $\gamma=1$ のガンマ特性(図7のzで示す入力データー輝度特性)であるため、NTSC信号6に含まれる $\gamma=0.45$ のガンマ特性を打消す必要がある。そこで色差補正部42では、数2により補正信号を演算して出力する。

【0032】

$$R_{out} = R_{in} \times KR \times LK \times \gamma$$

$$G_{out} = G_{in} \times KG \times LK \times \gamma$$

$$B_{out} = B_{in} \times KB \times LK \times \gamma$$

但し、 γ : ガンマ補正項である。

【0033】このように数2に基づいて補正信号を演算することによって、色差補正と合わせて、ガンマ特性を打消すことができる。なお、本実施例ではNTSC信号に含まれるガンマ特性を打消す方法について説明したが、LED表示部1の入力データー輝度特性がリニアでない場合には、数2に示される補正式にLED表示部1の入力データー輝度特性を打消す補償項を掛け合せるようにもよい。

【0034】また本実施例では、映像信号としてNTSC信号の場合を説明したが、その他の信号系においても本実施例のような補正を加えることにより、同様の効果を得ることができる。

【0035】

【発明の効果】以上説明したように、請求項1に記載の発明では、LED表示装置により映像信号を正しい色に表示することができる。又請求項2に記載の発明では、色相誤差が最小となるように映像信号を補正することによって、LED表示装置により映像信号をほぼ正しい色に表示することができる。

【0036】又請求項3に記載の発明では、色相誤差が最小となるように映像信号を補正することによって、LED表示装置により映像信号をほぼ正しい色に表示することができる。

【0037】又請求項4に記載の発明では、映像信号に含まれるCRTのガンマ特性に対するガンマ補正を打ち消すことができるので、LED表示装置により映像信号を正しい色に表示することができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の一実施例を示すLED表示装置の構成

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*【図7】請求項4に記載の発明を説明するための入出力特性図である。

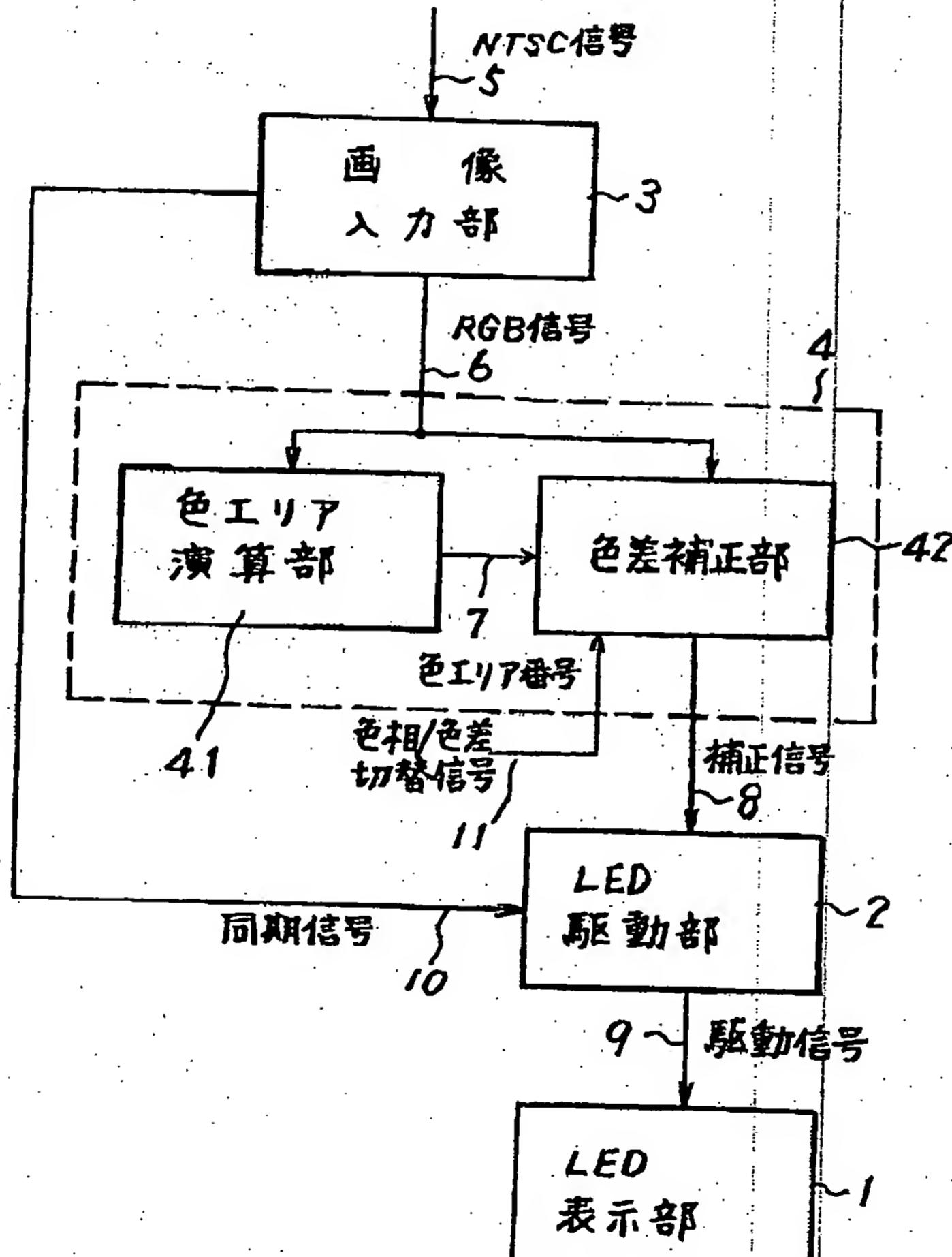
【図8】従来のLED表示制御装置を説明するための色度座標を示す図である。

【符号の説明】

- 1 LED表示部
- 2 LED駆動部
- 3 画像入力部
- 4 補正部

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【図1】



図である。

【図2】図1の詳細構成図である。

【図3】図1の動作を説明するための色エリアを示す図である。

【図4】図1の動作を説明するための色度座標を示す図である。

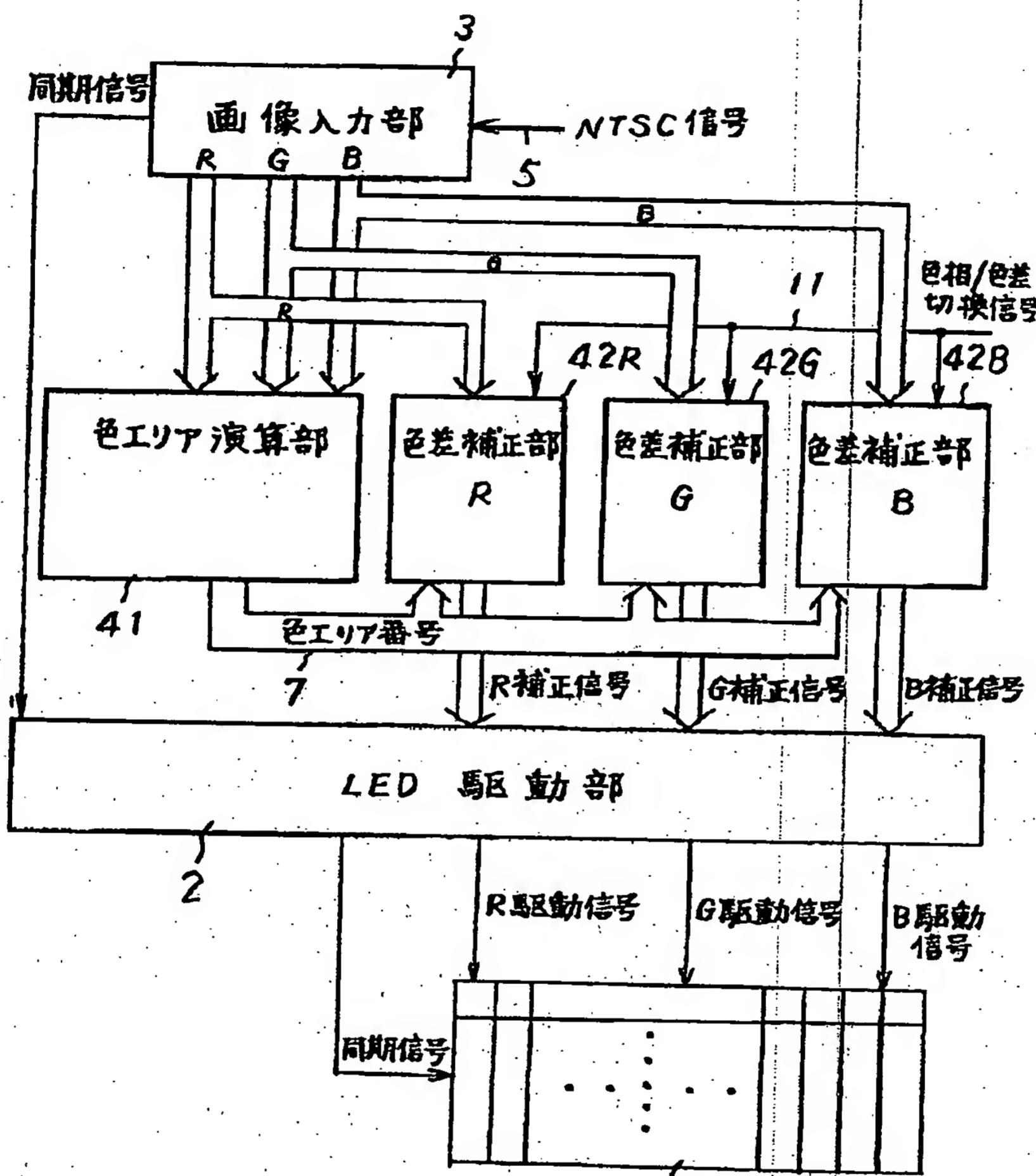
【図5】請求項2に記載の発明を説明するための色度座標を示す図である。

【図6】請求項3に記載の発明を説明するための色度座標を示す図である。

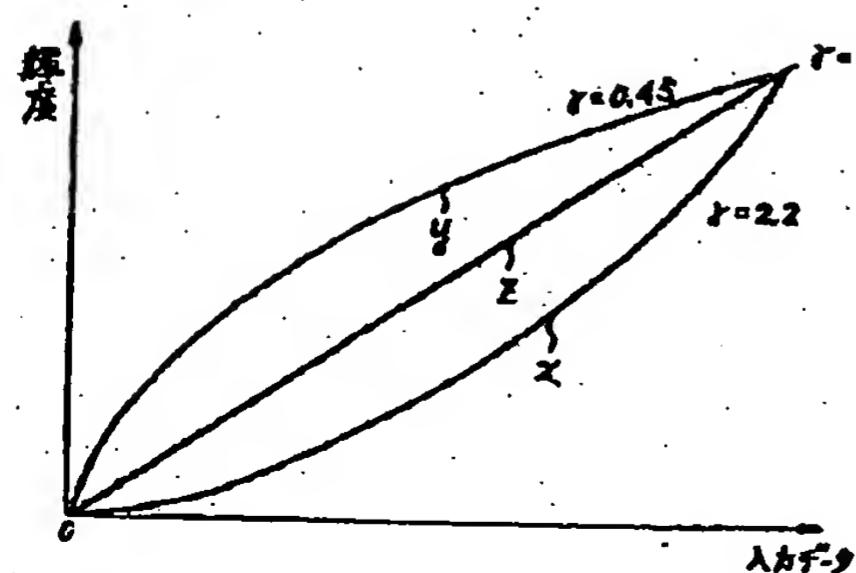
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【図2】



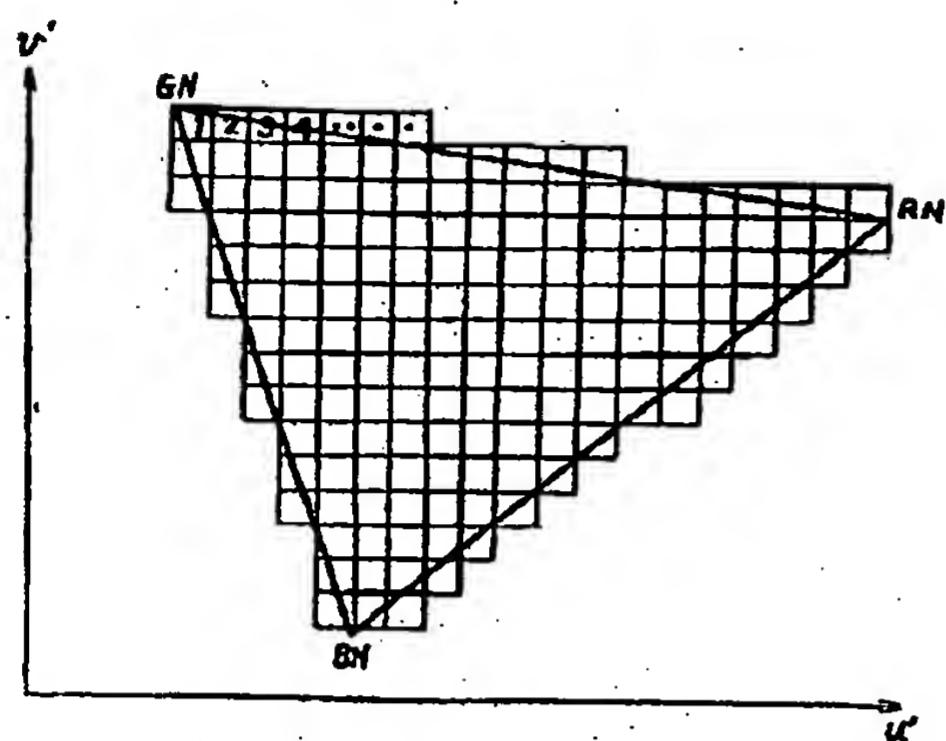
【図7】



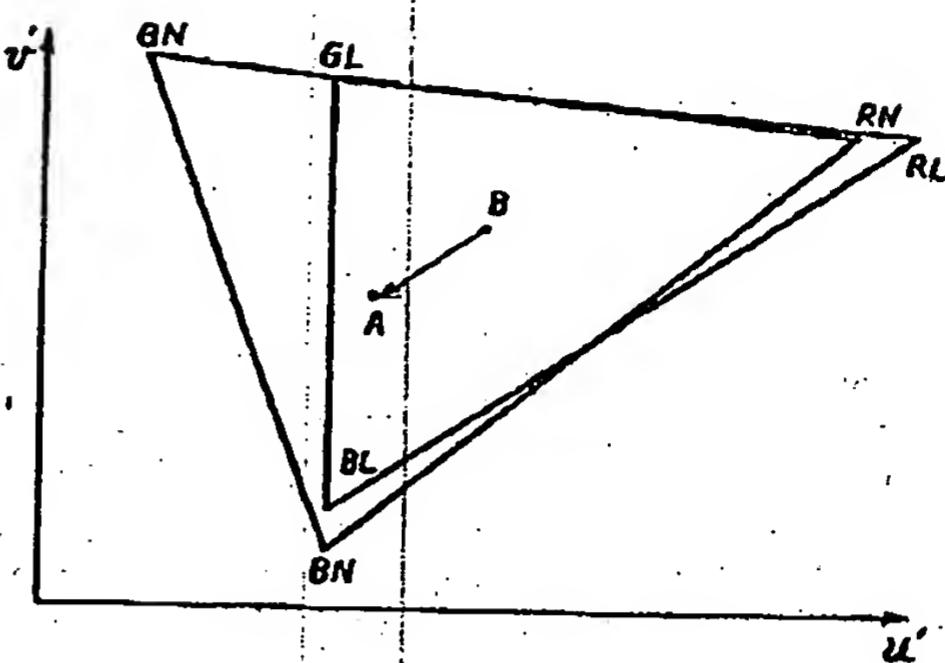
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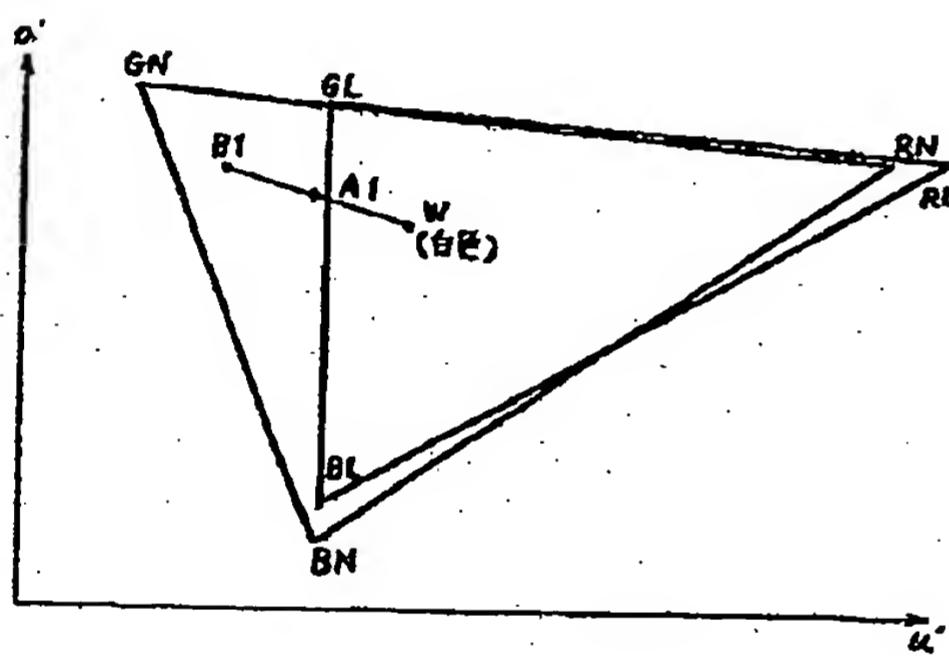
【図3】



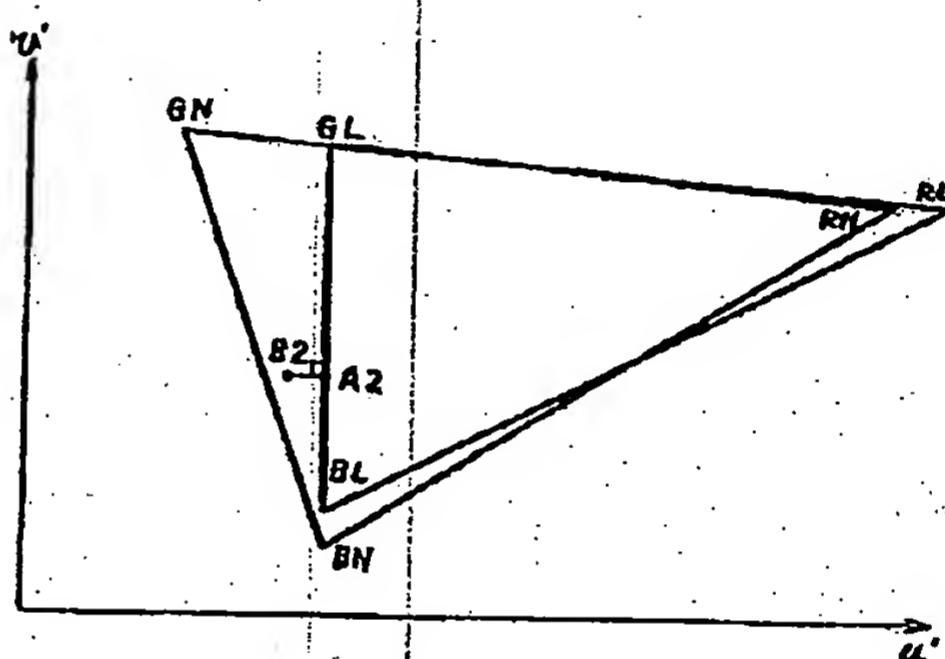
【図4】



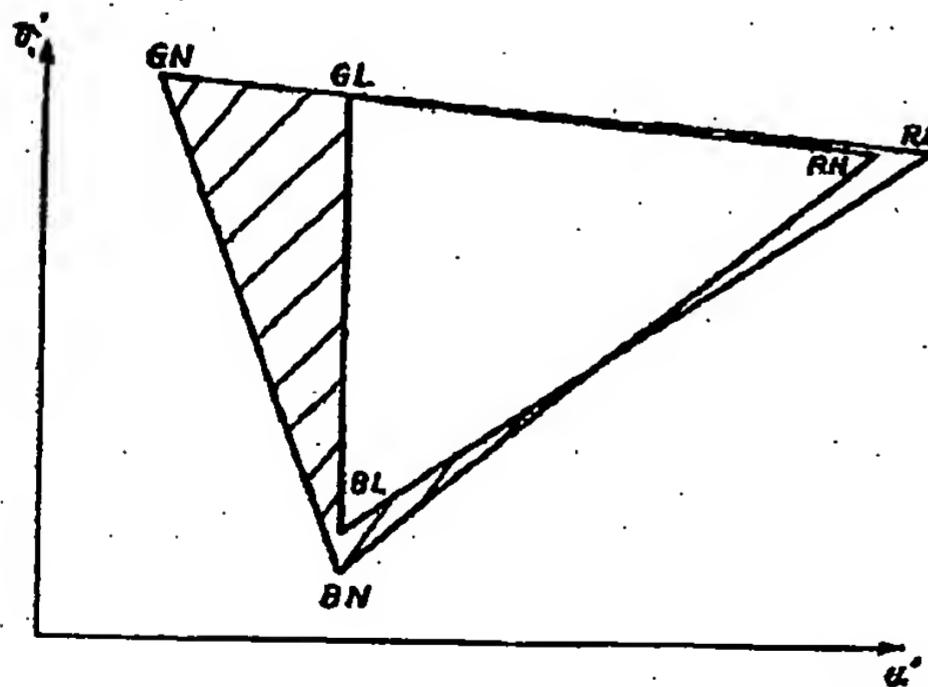
【図5】

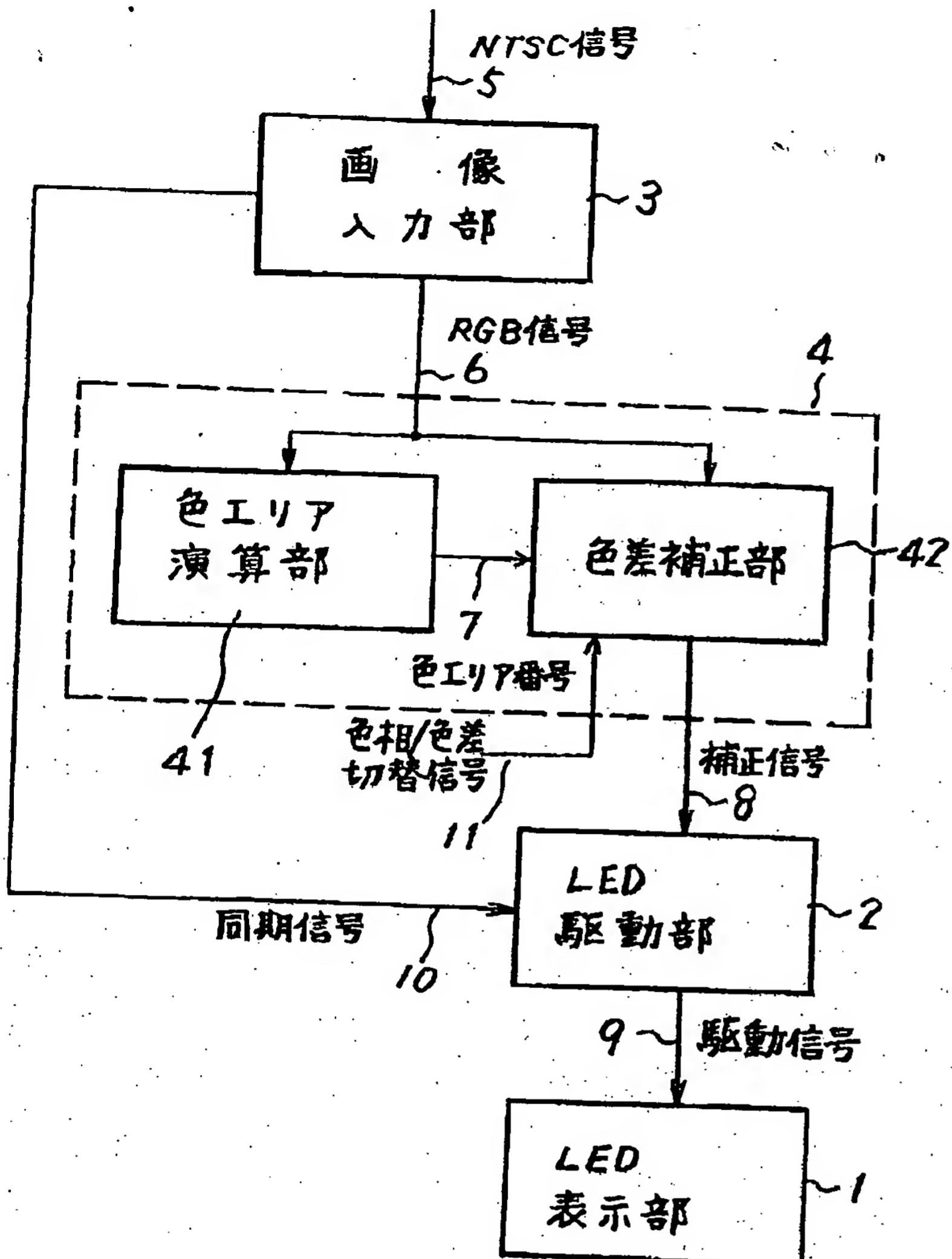


【図6】

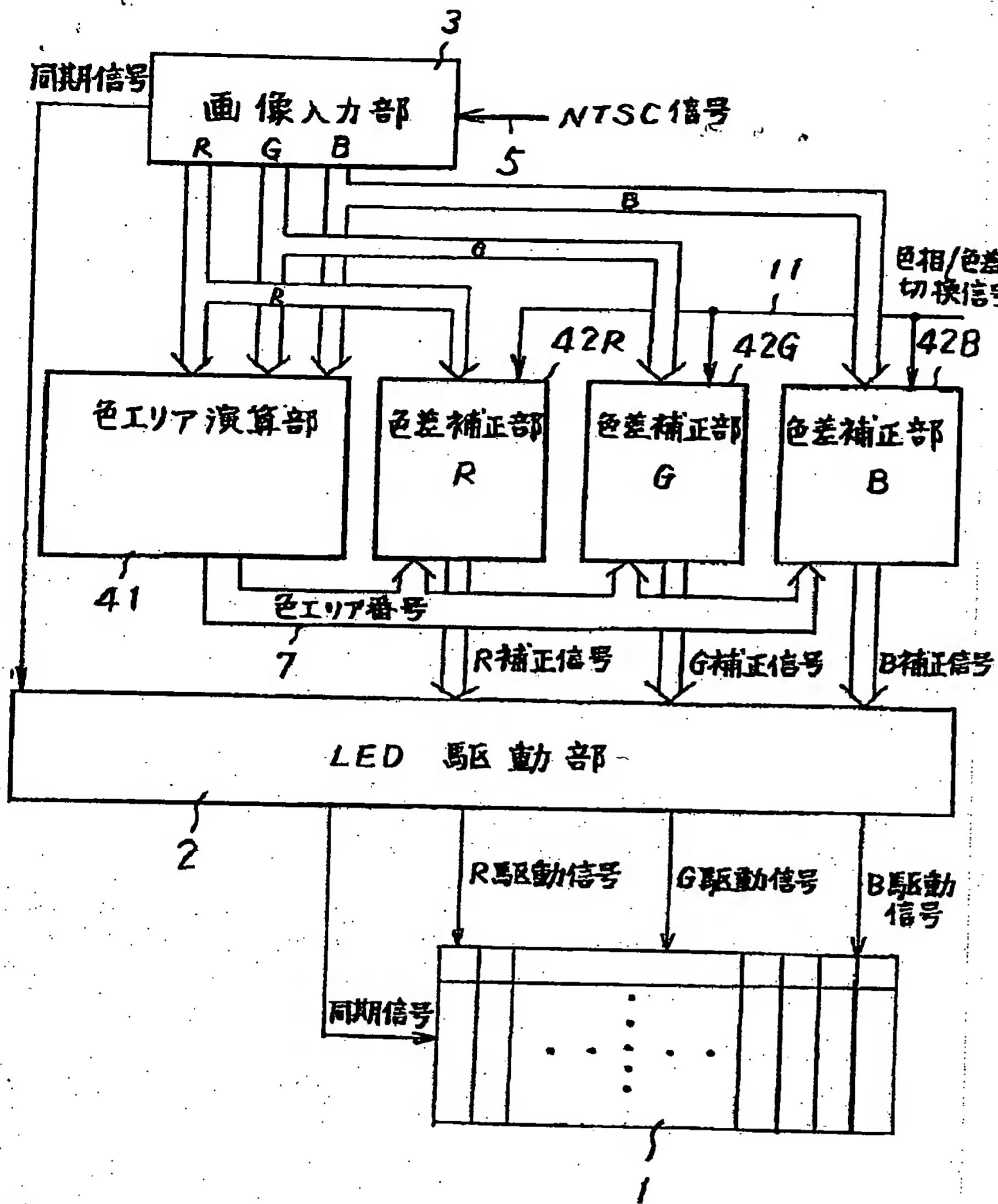


【図8】

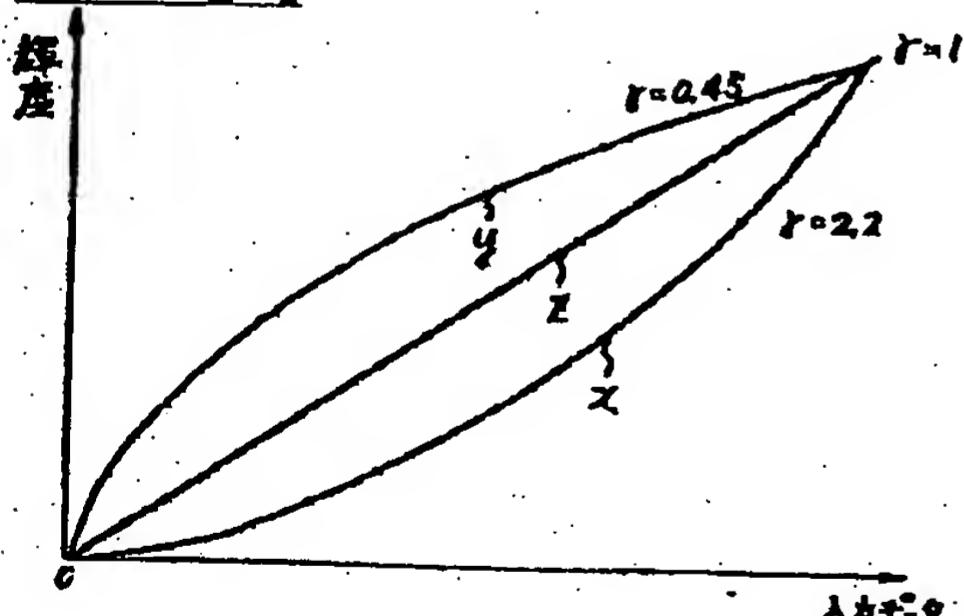




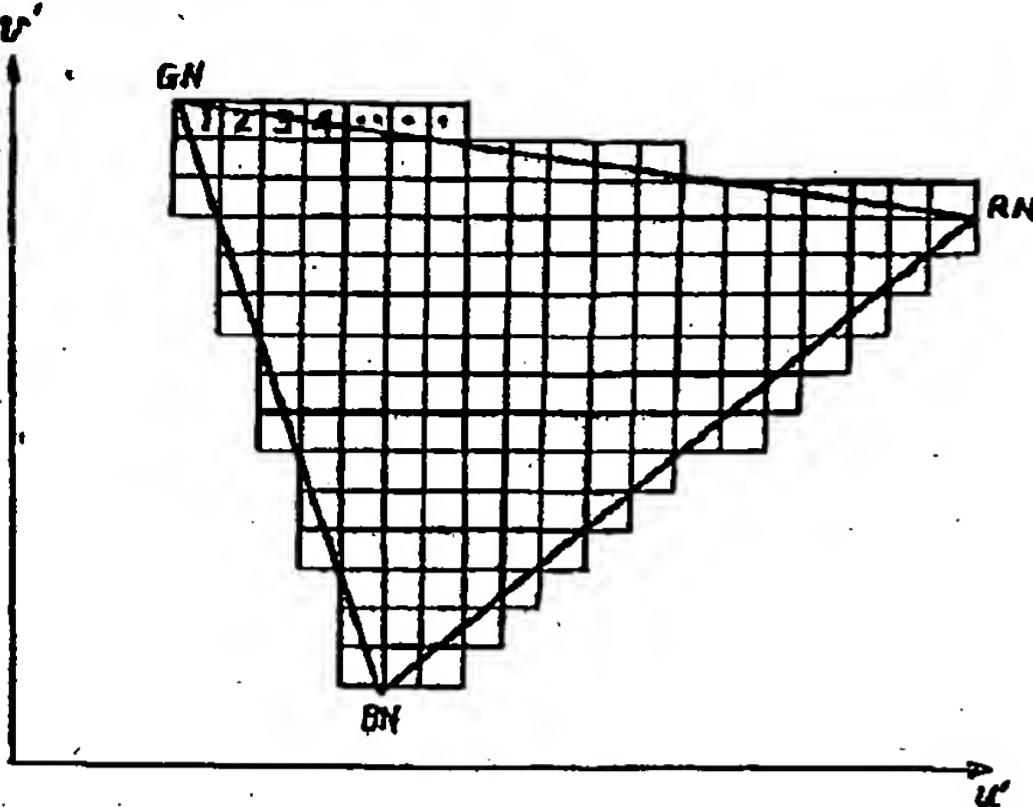
[Drawing 2]



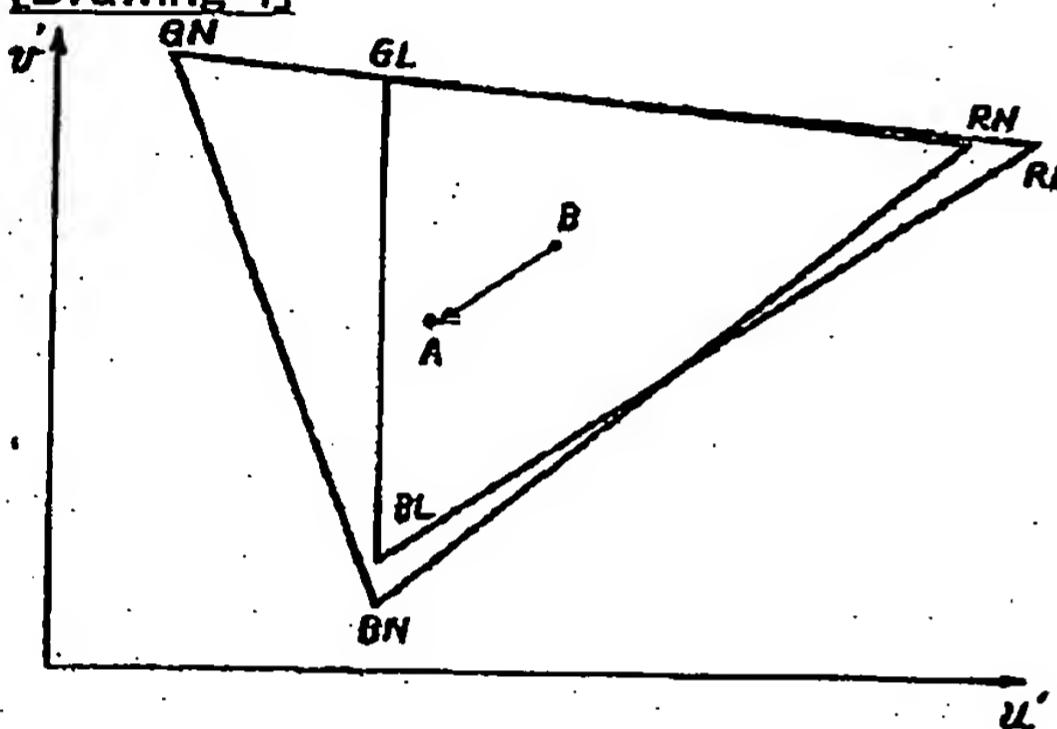
[Drawing 7]



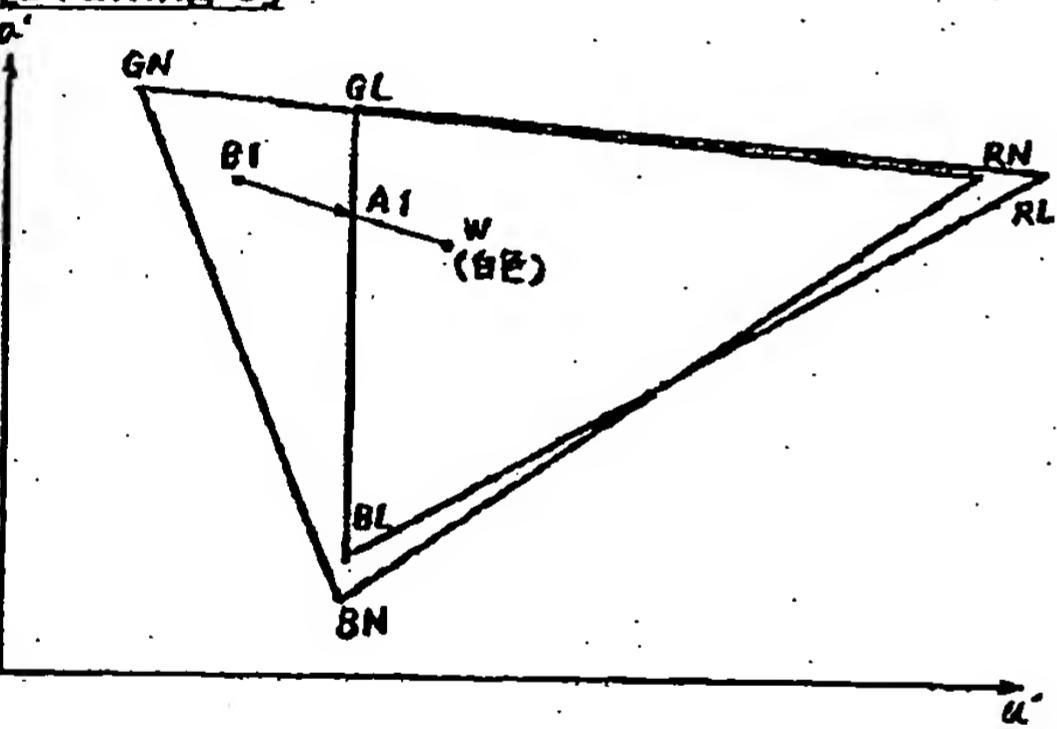
[Drawing 3]



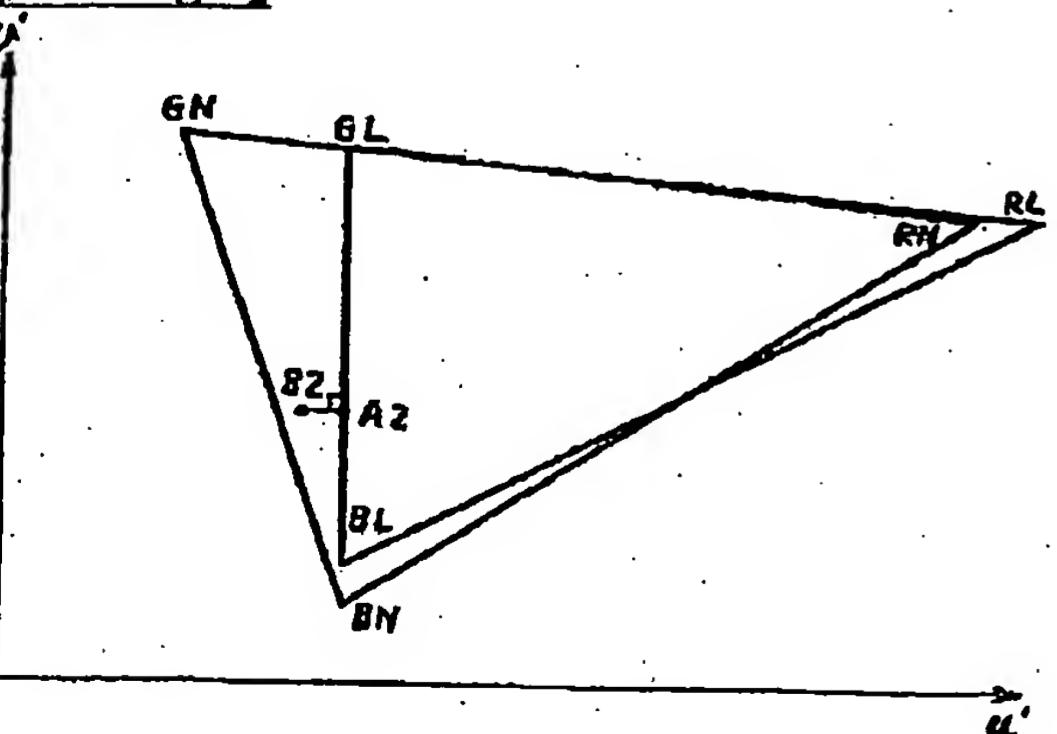
[Drawing 4]



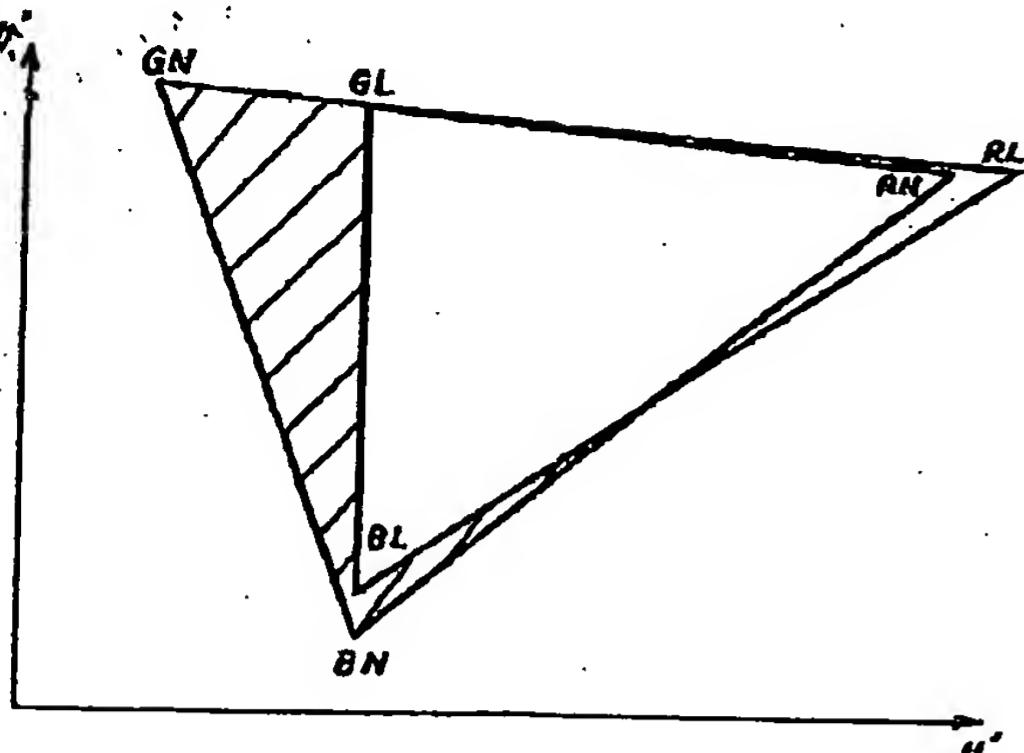
[Drawing 5]



[Drawing 6]



[Drawing 8]



[Translation done.]

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